MANHATTAN BEACH-8-Sebastopol. NiBLO'S GARDEN-S-The Hunchback of Paris. St. GEORGE-8:30-Fall of Babylon. WALLACK's--- The Beggar Student.

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# New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1887.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Gladstenian victory in the Northwich election. = Tenants prepare to resist eviction. Turkey recognizes Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. === Fire in Scutari. === Seventy thousand victims of cholera in India. == The case of the seized American ship Bridgewater at Chelborne, N. S. = Political prisoners escape in

DOMESTIC .- The Volunteer and Sachem again winners in the yacht race for the Providence cups; the Mayflower's centreboard broken. === The friends of Senator Riddleberger on his arrest. Florists' gathering in Chicago. === Treatment of women workers as learned by the Knights of Labor . The Rev. Mr. Havgood opposing the Glenn bill in Georgia. — A woman arrested for a pension fraud in Pennsylvania. = Admiral Luce's quotation from Shakespeare, === Mrs. Cleveland's reception at Marion, === Railroad land grants returned to the Government by Secre-

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Important papers read before the scientists === The Phenix Fire Insurance Committee went to work. === Injured by wild Texas steers in the street. \_\_\_\_ A negro campmeeting broken up. — Dolores Dartmoor imprisoned in default of bail. — The Mets beaten by Baltimore. = Two Frest-Air Fund parties started. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains)-44 7-16d. per ounce-74 06 cents. Stocks dull at a lower opening, recovering

and closing strong.

THE WEATHER, -Indications for to-day: Cloudiness, possibly with rain; stationary or higher temperature. 1 emperature yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 70°; average, 71°.

Rejoicing over the lowest tax-rate in many years (\$2 16 per \$100) will be tempered by the fact that the Legislature has authorized bonds to be issued to cover some of the items in the tax levy. Concerning the cutting down of appropriations taxpayers have no cause for

The State Department seems disposed to take the same view of the Pouble case as Consul-General Williams holds. All that Mr. Williams has done is to have an abstract of the testimony made by a Spanish lawyer at a cost of \$500. If this naturalized American citizen is imprisoned for life solely because of his actions and utterances in New-York, why should our Government delay acting until the court of last resort in Cuba has passed upon the case ? Why is there not at once a strong protest and demand for his release?

Did not Judge Gildersleeve make a mistake yesterday in inflicting a year's imprisonment upon a one-armed man who stabbed a brutallooking coal-shoveller ? The prisoner asserted that he acted in self-defence, and his wife corroborated his testimony that he was first attacked. Certainly a one-armed man is hardly likely to provoke a quarrel when almost sure of coming out second best. Instances of undue severity on the part of our Judges are extremely rare, but from the facts disclosed this seems to be an exception to the rule.

Spain has been for some time engaged in making preparations for a fitting celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Its enterprise will be sure of a hearty response from all the nations that flourish on the Western Continent. We on this side of the Atlantic owe much more to the untiring patience and energy of Columbus than does Spain. In any joint undertaking on the part of the North and South American nations to commemorate this great event in history, the United States should not occupy the second

The Thistle has been heard from. She was all right up to a week ago last Saturday. Since then the weather has been favorable, and the Scotch wonder is probably not far from this port. When sighted on August 6 about half her voyage had been sailed and she had been out twelve days. At that rate she would be due here day after to-morrow. Her arrival, however, at any moment will cause no surprise. In view of the Volunteer's remarkable performances we shall be only too glad to see the yacht with which she is to try conclusions-

More than one subject of general interest was taken up yesterday by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The topic that will attract the greatest attention was the Nicaragua Canal, but a good second to this was furnished in the two papers of Mr. Edison. Everything said about the Nicaragua Canal in the four contributions on that subject was highly favorable. Engineer Peary's paper, giving the result of Engineer Menocal's observations and estimates, is easily the most important of the tour. The cost of the caual is set down as about \$64,000,000; six years will be required to locate and construct it, and when finished a steamship can pass from end to end in thirty hours. These are estimates only; and estimates must always be taken with allowance. One of Mr. Edison's papers was on the pyromagnetic dynamo, a machine for producing electricity directly from fuel, on which the famous inventor is still at work; the other treated of a "bridge or balance for me suring

magnetic conductivity." This sounds rather technical, but is perhaps eminently practical.

The awards for the new war-ships cannot be criticised. The representatives of the Roach ship-yard were entitled to the two gunboats by virtue of the lowest figures, and they get them. The Newark is awarded to the Cramps on the basis of modified plans for the machinery. The same firm obtain one of the 19-knot cruisers with the understanding that they are to change the designs as suggested by them. The other 19-knot cruiser is allotted to the Pacific coast in conformity with the provisions of the act of Cougress. The work is equitably distributed among the three bidders and no one has any cause for complaint. As THE TRIBUNE advised the Secretary a week ago to divide the awards precisely as he has done, it can only commend the Secretary for his good judgment. It is fortunate that he is not forced to turn over the Newark to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, where her construction would have proved a difficult and costly under-

THE POWER OF REMOVAL. short memory. But with regard to Gladstone's speedy return to power. the clerical force in the Departments at Washington, and the principal offices through out the country, he has no such discretion. either for himself or for his subordinates and political friends. Here the Civil Service Reform sentiment is not a public opinion or law as precise and as binding as that which pendent Bulgaria! The State which Russia regulates his salary or governs the operations of the Treasury. And yet the contrast between what Mr. Cleveland promised and has tant offices, as portrayed by Mr. Curus in his Newport indictment of the Administration. is not more glaring than the con-trast between the condition which the Civil Service law was intended to establish in the clerical service of the larger offices. and the condition which actually exists in some of them to-day. The law is not being directly violated, perhaps, in its letter, but it is being outraged in its spirit. It is persistently and successfully evaded, and the witnesses against

themselves. It was thought that this much ground at least reform had gained and could safely hold, and even hope to increase. But there was one hole where a spoilsman having the appointing power could ercep through the law. The power of removal was left almost unlimited, and necessarily so. It would be impossible to conduct successfully any business, public or private, if chief had not discretion in removal of subordinates. To to govern removals from a clerical force on a fixed system of rules, or to insist that a chief shall make out a case against a clerk that will stand in court, would be absurd. We should have clerks barricading themselves behind their desks and firing volleys of mandamuses and orders to show cause at their superiors, like New-York Commissioners when was believed at the time the law was passed will be persistently opposed by diplomatic a Mayor tries to get them out of office. It part of the head of an office to abuse this ployed. Russia has aimed since the collapso power of removal, because the vacancy would of General Kaulbars's campaign of bravado have to be filled from among the successful and intimidation to wear out the patience of competitors in the examinations, and there

would be no way of getting "friends" in. But this hope has been disappointed in the cases of at least three important offices-the hicago post-office and custom house and the Philadelphia post-office. In the latter office 194 appointments have been made, and 192 of these are of Democrats, showing a superiority of intelligence and scholarly acquirements in the average Philadelphia Democrat which is surprising, and which astonished most of all the Phladelphia Democrat who addressed the Newport Conference on the subject. Not only that, but the successful men belonged to the postmaster's own faction within the party. technically known as "Harrity Democrats, and "Anti-Harrity Democrats" had no better back in the examinations than the Republicans. In the Chicago post-office Mr. Judd appointed, according to the statement of the local Civil Service Reform League, 186 clerks and letter-carriers within a little more than a year, or three a week. All but thirty-five of these appointments, which were for additional carriers involved removals or "reste, nations." This was while there was still a Republican in the examining board. The board was made solidly Democratic, and in eight weeks seventy-two removals were made. an average of three every two working days So, too, in the custom house more than onehalf the force was removed during a little more than a year. Not one Republican was

appointed during all these Chicago changes. Now it does not help matters in the least to say that few Republicans applied for examination, beause there is still a popular belief that only members of the party in power are likely to pass. The important fact is that wholesale removals were made in these offices to make room for Democrats, at a rate which recalls the reign of terror in the New-York Custom House twenty years ago when the Republican factions took turns in cutting each other's throats. Does any sane man believe that these removals were made for good cause? Does any sane man believe that good causes could be found fast enough to remove three clerks every two days? It is essential that this power of removal should be filthy pest-holes that exist all over the city exercised by men who believe in the law and are not political jobbers, such as the men at the head of these offices are. President Cleveland cannot approve their actions without incurring the blame of deliberately betraying the Civil Service law.

CHESHIRE'S RESPONSE TO LINCOLN. Cheshire in the West of England repeats the signal first raised in Lincolnshire on the cast coast. The victory won by the Home Rulers at Northwich is the most remarkable of the recent series of bye-elections. A Unionist majority of 658 has been converted into a Gladstonian majority of 1,129. This has involved a turning of 1,787 votes in a registered poll of 10,577. The Liberals have not only wiped out the adverse majority of last year, but they have even succeeded in increasing their vote over that cast in 1885 before their party was divided on the question of Home Rule. As they have had the same can-

didate in the last three elections their re-

markable success cannot be attributed to the adventitious aid of an exceptionally strong representative; nor can the Conservatives complain that the Duke of Westminster's son was a weak man in the contest. The Liberal victory betokens the rapid conversion of the English constituencies to Mr. Gladstone's ideas. This is the only adequate explanation that can be offered. The rank and file of the Liberal party are again behind their leader in solid column as they were in 1885 and 1880. The Home Rule question instead of alienating votes as it did last year is now attracting them and thereby strengthening the party vote. These are conclusions which the Unionist leaders will be forced to concede when they scrutinize the returns from Northwich.

The earlier Tory defeats led to the reconstruction of the Land bill from a landlords' into a tenants' relief measure. The political revolution in Cheshire, which the Duke of Westminster's immense wealth and social prestige have been powerless to avert, may have consequences equally decisive. Government was on the point of proclaiming With respect to one phase of Civil Service the National League and rigidly enforcing Reform President Cleveland is not a law the Grimes Act against political offences. It unto himself; he is subject to the law. He will hesitate to do this now, and possibly has the legal right to make a "clean sweep" after an interval of vacillation it will pay of the post-offices without fear of any penalty heed to Lord Randolph Churchill's adviced but the popular disapproval. He has the and practically abandon the Coercion policy. legal right to turn out all the internal revenue Its political authority is shattered in the collectors, as he has done, and make an almost country. With successive victories for Home clean sweep of marshals, district-attorneys. Rule in every quarter of the United Kingdom, collectors, etc., etc. In these matters there its representative character has been seriously is no restraint upon his actions but his impaired. The constituencies one by one pledges, which he evidently prefers for his are revoking the mandate given to Lord Salisown purposes not to keep, and the fear of bury a year ago to persevere in governing public sentiment, which he doubtless hopes Ireland by force. They are rapidly reversing will be good enough to have a last year's verdict and opening a way for Mr.

BULGARIA AND KUSSIA. Prince Ferdinand begins where Prince Alexander shrank from ending-with open defiance of Russia. His proclamation closes with the significant words, "Long live free and indefounded in the Balkan was neither free nor independent. It was designed to be a protected and dependent principality governed in accordance with Russian policy. The performed in the matter of the more impor- Prince who ascends the throne without obtaining the Czar's consent arrays himself in hostility to the Northern Power and cannot expect to secure a sincere ally in Europe. By the grace of God and the will of the people," is Prince Ferdinand's salutation to his subjects. The Bulgaria which Russia liberated was a dependent State existing by the grace of the Czar and with the consent of Europe. Its political independence has never been claimed even by England, its stardies! friend. The Congress of Berlin empowered its National Assembly to elect a sovereign the President are the Civil Service Reformers but stipulated that the choice must be confirmed first by the Porte and finally by every one of the Powers. Russia thus has under the public law of Europe a veto power; and if Prince Ferdinand succeeds in holding his throne in opposition to the Czar's wishes he will convert the principality into what he assumes it to be in his preclamation-a free and independent State.

The Prince's arrival in Bulgaria is not likely to be followed immediately by startling events. Nothing could be more improbable than a military campaign begun in an unfavorable season of the year for the purpose of ejecting an army across the Danube it will be for the are ready. occupation of Constantinople, and not for the re-conquest of Bulgaria. The policy of diplomatic hostility will not be relaxed; every effort will be made to discredit the new sovergign; and the confirmation of his election means; but mulitary force will not be emof settlement and by prolonging existing conditions of uncertainty and confusion. In this policy undoubtedly the St. Petersburg diplomats will sullenly persevere in the hope of convincing an obstinate nation that peace and security cannot be secured without submission to Russia. Unfortunately for Bulgaria, moreover, there were so many irregularities in the election of the Prince and the action of the Regency that the new sovereign cannot be said to have a clear and unquestioned de jure title to the throne. As the de facto ruler, however, he will be certain to revive national enthusiasm by his independence cry; and his adventures in Bulgaria will form a most interesting chapter in the history of the interminable Eastern Question,

TWO USEFUL ENTERPRISES.

There is reason to hope that valuable relief will soon be afforded New-York's congested population in the tenement districts. It has long been evident that unless something is done to provide an outlet for the people, to give them decent homes where they can at least have wholesome air to breathe and room enough to breathe it in, the next pestilential wave of disease will carry off thousands of unhappy victims in these densely packed quarters. The situation which is a source of absolute peril to this class of people is at the same time an intolerable inconvenience to bosts of others who, though not precisely poor, are still unable to provide such homes as their reasonable ambition and their industry entitle them to have. The upper part of Manhattan Island has rapidly grown costly. Twelve years ago a house in Harlem could easily be rented by an ordinary mechanic. It is a poor sort of habitation that can be secured there now for less than his entire wages.

The public enterprises, properly undertaken, that promise to open up the surrounding country to the bee-hive neighborhoods of this city, deserve to be encouraged. The Hudson River Tunnel and the Blackwell's Island Bridge are two such undertakings. With those two great channels of relief open and available, there would be no excuse for the to the menace of the public health. Work on the tunnel has been resumed and is going forward steadily. The great bridge project. after many years of trouble and discouragement, has obtained all the legislative consent that is necessary, both State and National, and it is announced that all the requisite money is pledged and promptly available for

its immediate undertaking. No objection can be made to the scheme for an East River tunnel, though it is not of so immediate and pressing importance as the other enterprises referred to. 'The Blackwell's Island Bridge is of far more present value, and since it is at last on the verge of success the public can afford to wait for anything which is likely to draw support from it There is something both fascinating and them with scarcely a change at any of the

complaint of the poorer people will have received a suitable response.

RAILROAD EQUIPMENTS.

The frightful slaughter at Piper City ought to mark the end of all wooden bridges, and not only bridges but trestle-works. culverts and every other kind of construction on railroad lines liable to destruction by malice or negligence. Although in the Piper City case the company appears anxious to spread the impression that the bridge was set on fire, it is perfectly evident that this consideration is of only secondary importance. The fact of primary significance is that this corporation left all its passengers at the mercy of chance or accident, and this in a district and country where the possibilities of such an accident were far more numerous than usual. It has been shown that there was much dry grass along the track; that it had been necessary to burn it; and that the burning was the sole precaution taken to preserve the wooden structure. It is plain that there should have been no wooden bridge on such a line. It is equally plain that wooden bridges should not be allowed on any railroad; and wherever the public interests are properly guarded such structures are prohibited.

The road which is clearly responsible for the Piper City slaughter may or may not be bankrupted by the liabilities incidental to the disaster. If it is there is too much reason to fear that the chief lesers will be the plaintiffs in the suits for damages. But public opinion ought to be expressed generally on this occasion against the methods of railroad administration which expose the people continually to the same kind of danger on many railroads. There is no justification anywhere for wooden bridges, culverts or trestles, for temporary and destructible equipments of any kind outside of the rolling stock. In Europe all bridges and other railroad structures must be of iron or stone. There is no reason whatever why the same rule should not apply throughout the United States to-day. With regard to most lines the State Legislatures of course must exercise control, but the proper pressure upo'n those bodies would compel them to guard the public interests more carefully. There are, when all has been done which is possible, far too many possible disasters against which human precaution is vain, but this consideration ought to make the people all the more particular regarding the avenues of danger which can be guarded effectually. The day of the wooden bridge has passed, and it should be prohibited

John Swinton and Daniel Manning can compare notes about how sharper than a serpent's tooth is man's ingratitude.

In any scheme of reciprocity with Canada the boodlers should not be forgotten.

The Duke of Westminster is now prepared to take back Mr. Gladstone's portrait with a liberal cash bonus. His Cheshire neighbors have convinced him that the Grand Old Man is a statesman who can look ahead at least twelve months.

The Volunteer has won another notable victory, easily defeating all the other big sloops and securing to her already large list of trophies the Providence Cup. Her superiority to all rivals is so evident that it looks like a waste of time and money to bother with trial races. Even with the increased sail area which the Mayflower intends to have when she puts on her new dress, she cannot make up the great difference between her and him from the throne. When Russia sends the steel sloop. Let the Thistle come on. We

Mugs may come, and Mugs may go, but Higgins hangs on forever.

If this sort of thing continues in Kentucky, the Hon. Sam Randall feels that he will be compelled to read Speaker Carlisle and Colonel Watterson out of the Democratic party,

Under the medicine of growing majorities, Mr. Gladstone's health improves amazingly. In view of the result of the Cheshire election, his jaunty robustness will be as irritating to the Tories as the figures on the tally-sheets.

A correspondent of "The Philadelphia Times" quotes Secretary Whitney as saying to him concerning Republican conduct of the Navy Department: "It requires only to look at the record to ascertain the fact that politics and favoritism have had more sway in running the Navy than the interests of the service." Not to speak of the breach of etiquette involved in such a statement as this, it comes with bad grace from a man who has notoriously used his official opportunities to accomplish political ends. If it be bad to administer an executive trust so as to assist partisan purposes, it is infinitely worse to employ official power merely to work out a partisan spite and animosity. With no higher motive than this Secretary Whitney consented to discredit his ablest naval officers, to break down the finest ship-building industry ever reared on American soil, to drive its founder into bankruptcy and his grave and to traduce his excellent work. Yet the man who has done all this ventures to arraign his Republican predecessors for introducing politics in their Department. We hope Mr. Whitney will be rash enough to say something about this when Congress meets. Senator

Chandler will be interested to hear about it. London society snubs and cuts Mr. Gladstone, ut it does not set the fashion for English voters.

In the act of straining at Republican gnats and gulping down Democratic camels, the Hon. George William Curtis cuts a picturesque figure.

The tendency of the times is to discourage any more young Napoleons of Finance. District-Attorney Martine should do all he can to help it

When Mr. Chamberlain ponders the returns from Glasgow and Northwich and then glances at Sir George Trevelyan on the Opposition bench by the side of Mr. Gladstone, he exclaims: "Well, now, that was presence of mind! Who would have thought that a literary fellow like Trevelyan would prove a better politician than sly

It is lucky for the Empress of the Seas that Mr. Edward Burgess does not design American vessels of war.

Mr. Cleveland's managers will probably secure larger crowds for him in his Western trip if they advertise it as "positively his farewell tour."

## PERSONAL.

Memphis, Miss., is happy. Senator Harris assures it that President C.eveland and wife will stop there for a few hours on their Southern trip this fail. General Lew Wallace says the Turks do not ill-treat Christians nowadays.

A queer museum the Queen's Jubilee presents form

in the Throne Room at Windsor; a carriage rug from the women of Heligoland; an olivewood cross from the British residents of Jerusalem, boots, shoes, and slippers from the people of Stafford; felt bats, Turk-ish bath towels, twine, rope, colars and cuffs, calicoes, tobacco, marmalade, and an almost infinite variety of the products of the Kingdom. Secretary Bayard returned to Washington last week

looking much better for his outing at Rehoboth Beach. Postmaster-General Vilas expects to remain in

A correspondent of "The Missouri Republican" gives this account of the well-known poem "Antony practical about a plan which promises to and Cleopatra," which was written in 1858 by Genpick up passengers at the City Hall and land eral William H. Lytie. He says: "A literary friend of General Lytle's (he was then major-general of Long Island villages. With that kind of along the street in Chotnati one day when some facilities at hand the long-heard and just one slapped him on the back. Turning he saw Lytic,

who was then under the influence of liquor, and who said to him: 'I say G--, I have perpetrated a poem and I want your opinion of it. Come in and hear it. They accordingly repaired to Lytle's room, and over a couple of bran-dies' Lytle recited his 'Antony and Cleopatra.' Having a full, deep, rich voice, and being an excellent elecutionist, he recited the poem in a way that enchanted his friend, who was lavish in his praises of it. His enthusiasm both surprised and delighted Lytle, who said: 'why, G.—, I am glad you think well of it, for I was affaild to send it for publication until I had somebody's option of it. The fact is I wrote it last night when I was tight.' He then told how he had been 'around' with some friends, and returning to his room at a late hour pleused up a volume of Shakespeare. Happening to open it at the play of 'Antony and Cleopatra,' the first words that met his eye were those of Antony's dying speech—lam dying, Egypt, dying!' Struck by the words and under the inspiration of the moment, he seized a pen and scribbled off the poem."

Oueen Victoria knew nothing about Lord Charles

Queen Victoria knew nothing about Lord Charles Beresford's domestic signal at the Naval Review until two or three days afterward. Then she remembered that she had noticed the signalling without knowing what it meant, and even, attracted by the signal man's adroit manipulation of the flags, had called Frincess Beatrice's attention to him, and the Princess had made a sketch of him, as the subject of a future

Katoff wrote, only a few months ago, to a leading Irish Nationalist, saying: "We require your aid, and you require ours. You can create an admrable di-version in Ireland just as we are knocking at the door version in of India."

Speaking of Jeff Davis's letter against prohibition Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, says: "I did hope that his stormy life would have a peaceful close: that his sum would go down without a fieck of cloud in the sky; but that unfortunate utterance will ob-scure the radiance of his eventide and leave a shadow upon his memory. How sad that the last words of a soldier, sage and Christian should become the shib-boleth of the saloons."

Alphonso Daudet is telling in "Le Temps" the story of his creation of "Numa Roumestan." It was believed for a long time that the hero was intended as a sort of caricature of Gambesta, and it was even sald that Gambetta resented the liberty taken by the novelist, and had withdrawn his friendship from him in consequence of it. M. Daudet now declares that Gambetta never for a moment imagined that "Numa Roumestan" was meant to suggest him even remotely. Roumestan" was meant to suggest him even remotely, that he was greatly amused to think that he had been taken for the original of the portrait. The novelst tells that he sat next Gambetta at a dinner some little time after the book appeared, and Gambetta aked him whether the saying which he puts into the mouth of his bero, "When I am not speaking I never think," was original or borowed "Purely original, my dear Gambetta, "was the answer. "Well, this very morning," resumed Gambetta, "at the Council of Ministers, one of my colleagues, a southerner like ourselves, declared that he 'only thought when speaking.' Decidedly the sentiment is indigenous to the soil." "And for the last time," adds M. Daudet. "I heard his hearty, musical laugh."

President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Philadelphia yesterday for a short vacation at Thousand Islands.

### MUSIC-THE DRAMA.

MUSIC IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. There was no occasion to keep the gigantic blowers at work to cool the Madison Square Garden last night for the temperature was delightfully pleasant without them, but they sent in their blasts nevertheless as if some of the bags in the cave of golus had been carelessly The effect was to multiply the promises of pleasure during the hot nights yet remaining this sum-mer, held out to the denizens of New-York by the first of the Popular Summer Night concerts. The garden had a gay appearance and the main floor was crowded during gay appearance and the main floor was crowded during the greater portion of the evening. Mr. Hinrichs's orchettra of sixty musicians seemed to be a well-chosen band but the noise of hundreds of shuffling feet carrying their owners round the promenade made it next to impossible to judge of the quality of the music. There was, besides, a pretty large proportion of pieces in the programme not at all adapted for performance in so wast a place, pieces which were audible only to those who sat at tables in the centre of the floor around the band stand. They were producal of appliance, however, and resished particularly some of Brahms's Hungarian Dances and the "Ride off it e Volkyrias" from Wagners.

Mr. Hinrich's notion of a popular concert seems to be to get rid of most of the serious work early in the evening, and to make the music lighter as time moves on. For this he might find an anxiony in one of the miracle stories of Holy Writ, but the wisdom of the plan is not obvious. Last night's entertainment was divided into three parts. For the first Wagner, Weber, Strauss and Brahms furnished compositions; for the second, Rossini, Verd, Saint-Saens and Wagner, and for the third Hinrichs. Spindler, Anthone and Strauss.

Music lovers would unquestionably have been better pleased if the first and second parts had exchanged places, and if the Wagner and Weber selections had been consorted with something a little more congenial than Rossini's overture to the "Siege of Coriuth," an arrangement of melodies from "Traviata" and a Strauss waits. In to-night's programme the diminuence is constructed thus: Mayer-beer, Mendelssohn, Strauss, Verdi, Nicolai, Gounod, Saint-Saens, Liszt, Rossini, Strauss, Bial and Fahrbach. the greater portion of the evening. Mr. Hinrichs's

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Louis James and Miss Marie Wainwright will gin their dramatic season in September at the Grand Opera House, N. Y., with a suitable company and an in-Miss Sarah Jewett proposes to resume active profes-

sional labor next fall. It is mentioned that Miss Jewett lost considerable property in the fire which occurred at the Metropolitan Storage Warchouse on July 16.

London." His company includes Miss Jessio Lee Ran-dolph, Miss Jenny Satterlee—who plays Tiddy Draggle-thorp—and others. Two dances of a novel character are to be introduced.

Mr. Arthur Rehan will go out on the road next season with several of the successful plays of Daly's Theatrenotably " The Taming of the Sarew," "Love in Harness " and "Namer & Co."—and with a dramatic company that includes Miss Helen Russell, Miss Adele Waters, Miss Lisie Leigh, Miss Caroline Weidman, George Parks, Owen Westford, Harry Hatto and others. A season of thirty weeks has already been arranged. Mr. T. D. Marks is accent for Mr. Reban.

Mr. J. H. Barnes is to make a professional tour of the country next season with the play called "The Wife of Miletus," by Mr. T. T. Timayenis. The piece was offered to the late Joan McCullough, and although he did not have much condition it, he thought at one time of accepting it for the sake of the female character, which he fancied mish be enacted to advantage by Miss Kate Forsythe, the leading woman in his company. The piece is in part an initiation of "lugomar." The herone is an other tour initiation of "lugomar." The herone is a noole sarage whose career terminates in suicide. Vations failactors yards are told about McCullough's magnificent payment for this composition and his high opinion of it. I be piece has some ment but not much; and its view of woman's nature is most humiliating and contemptible. the late Joan McCullough, and although he did not have

PRETTY GOOD BOURBON DOCTRINE. The Herald, in the course of a Civil Service reform paragraph, uses a sentence which would make a good motto for the Democratic spoils lovers: "Let us hold what we have got, and steadily reach for more."

TOO BIG A JOB ALTOGETHER. From The Derroit Tribune.

From The Derroit Tribune.

From now on Dan Lamont will endeavor to convince the Union soldiers that the President was only in fun, but it won't work.

A FRANK FREE TRADE ADMISSION. A FIRANK FREE TRADE ADMISSION.

From The Louisville Contret Journal.

Let us assume then that the tariff platform did cost the Kentucky Democrats one half of their majority; or say, if you will, a net loss of twenty thousand. Still it leaves us with a good working majority of eighteen thousand voics. So it would seem that while ten thousand Democrats repudiated the platform because they had adopted Republican principles, over one hundred and forty thousand Democrats indorsed the platform by their voics. during the autumn of last year.

ALAS, NO!

From The Feeria (III.) Transcript.

No one ever heard of an accident to a train when a flying boodler was on board. No one ever heard of a vessel going down that was carrying a scoundrel to Canada. The way in which Providence works is truly wonderfui.

The way in which Providence works is truly wonderful.

LAMONT AND MANNING.

From The New York Mail and Express.

The Albany Express this morning publishes a card from Mr. Lamont denouncing The Sun's statements as falsehoods. But the great victim of Presidential ingratitude and of the supreme importance of Mr. Lamont, as the sole confidential adviser of Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Dantel Manning, when asked by a World reporter at Long Beach as to the Sun story replied with great significance: "I do not desire to say anything on the subject. There are many inaccutacles in the statement, but I do not desire to talk about them." Ferhaps the plot to put little Daniel in bik Daniel's place, in control of The Argus, was conducted without the former's previous knowledge of the details depied, a hint or a wink being sufficient. Or the suggestion may have come from Mr. Cleveland, who is likely to hate and tear the man to whom he owes all his present power. Even though his physical force is largely gone, Daniel Manning, in control of The Argus next year, might tell some ugly truths.

ANOTHER ADMONITION TO NEW-YORK REPUB-LICANS.

Prom The Leavenworth Times.

New-York Republicans realize the responsible position they occupy in the politics of the country as fighting the preliminary skirmish of 1888. Now let them pull all together and turn the Democracy under.

SOMEBODY HAS HAD A NIGHTMARE. From The Indianapolis Journal.

Old soldiers of Indiana who are preparing to attend the St. Louis encampment will take notice that The Indianapolis Sentinel says "the indications are that a plot was to be concocted to murder Cleveland at St. Louis."

This is a libel on every member of the Grand Army.

WOULD GENERAL SEWARD ACCEPT! WOULD GENERAL SEWARD ACCEPTY
From The Atbuny Express.

On the contrary, General Seward has recently sent
word from Europe, where he is now travelling, that he
cannot accept a place on the Republican state ticket
this fall; and it may be added that his friends in Cayuga
and other parts of the State do not desire to present
General Seward for the nomination of Secretary of State.
They believe him to be the most available man whom the
Republicans can select as their candidate for Governor

THE WORLD OF LONDON. CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY ME

EDMUND YATES.

THE QUEEN-STATESMEN AT KISSINGEN-THE MIL ISTERIAL DINNER-THE CAVENDISH-BENTINCE. ST. MAUR WEDDING-LORD HARTINGTON'S GREENWICH SPEECH-THE CABINET TO BE REORGANIZED-PERSONAL [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] Copyright; 1887: The New-York Tribune

Coppright; 1887: The Reservices Product.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Queen leaves Oeborne for Balmoral at 5 o'clock Wednesday, the 24th, crossing to Geoport in the Alberta and proceeding direct to Ballater by Basingtoke, Leamington, Stafford, Carlisle and Pert. a special train will be provided by the London and Northwestern Company WANDERING STATESMEN.

The Duke of Cambridge will find himself in the mide of a political congress at Kissingen. Prince Bismare has already arrived, and Count Kalnoky, Count Schours loff, Count Herbert Bismarck and Prince Hohenion Governor-General of Alsace-Lorraine, are all expects

there to confer with the German Chancellor.

Lord and Lady Salisbury will pass the most of Setember at their villa at Puys, near Dieppe, but it is probable that the Prime Minister will visit Royat les Baines before settling down there.

POOR SPEAKING AT A GOOD DINNER. successful a gathering that the poorness of the speeches can very well be pardoned. The heat was terrible. It is a pity that the commendable conciseness of the ford Mayor was not more extensively copied. Lord Salisbury's funeral oration of the Jubiles was enlivened only by a single epigram about the maximum of gas ton repeated what he has said twenty times before. Signarchibald Alison was wofully dull. Mr. Goschen affects more and more an intonation which threatens to make him absolutely inaudible. Nevertheless Sir Reginald is to be remembered. For Lord Lathom, apparently not a whit the worse for all his hard work, brought Lady Lathom in maroon and gold brocade; Mr. Pitzroy Stemart escorted Miss Helen Henniker in crimson and black to her first dinner in Egyptian Hall; Lord Carmarthea towered above everybody in his laced hussar jacket, and Lady Carmarthen walking by his side looked very well in pink satin and tulle; "Britannia" in a Byzantine crown of green silk and diamonds entertained Lord Lothian with an elaborate essay on the duties appertain ing to the office of Judge-Advocate General; Mr. Solictor sat next to Lady Clarke in a Watteau dress with with his brand new C. B.; Lord Mar arrived in a kilt; Sir John Gorst entertained Sir John Staples; Lord Wantage wore all his medals and Lady Wantage all her diamonds; Mr. Cochrane Baillie arrived with his

sabretache full of political papers; and Mr. de Tatten

Egerton favored the Solicitor-General for Scotland with

a full and particular account of the fire at Whiteley's.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.
The marriage of Mr. Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck was in every respect the most picturesque social func-tion of last week. Mrs. Arthur James, in heliotrope proved a very efficient director of ceremonies. Nothing could possibly have been more striking than the long procession of smiling relatives, in which Mrs. Caven-dish-Bentinck dressed in black panelled with red formed the most imposing feature. The weather was very fine but the service was very long. The bride pronounced the responses much more vigorously than the bride groom. The comely bridesmaids were brooches bearing their names and "1887" in diamonds, given them by the bridegroom. Diplomacy, Parliament, Society and Literature were adequately represented in the stalls. Lady Houghton in creamy white, Lady Sykes in green, Lady Onslow in white muslin and lace over pink, and Lady Gwendolin Ramsden in deep mauve, looked ex-tremely well; Lord Cross signified his approval by numerous nods, and Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. Kenneta Howard and Mr. Hamilton Aide viewed the ceremony with profound platenic interest. Nothing could have been better done than the breakfast at Sir John Ramsden's, which was only the prolude to a family dance and dinner in Grafton-st. The bridegroom's health was then solemnly drunk to the strains of "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." His mother's phenomenal agility in the round dances was the subject of universal admirati Lord and Lady Onslow, Lord and Lady Houghton, Mrs. Owen Williams, Sir John and Lady Leslie were there. Mrs. Arthur James came in white and silver: Mrs. velvet: Lady Sykes was in white embroidered with flowers; Mr. George Cavendish-Bentinck was never tired of a perpetual exhibition of his household gods. A splendid George IId salver testified abandantly to the high esteem in which Mr. Frederick Cavendish-Bentinck is held by his colleagues at the Education Commission. The yellow travelling dress in which the bride went away to hospitable Clandon was exceedingly becoming.

CABINET REORGANIZATION. The speech which Lard Hartington delivered at have appeared in these columns on the subject of a sweeping reconstruction of the Ministry early in November. Lord Hartington was purposely obscure, as Mr. Newton Beers will begin the season at the Grand be thoroughly appreciates the severity of Ministerial etiquete of which the Queen has always been so tenacious; but any one gifted with ordinary perspicacity can read between the lines his remarks. My intimations on this most important subject have only been contradicted by a few London correspondents of Provincial papers, who ingentously regard the cackling assurances and denials of the Lobby as authentic indications of Ministerial policy, and by some obscure Conservative jour-nals which are inspired by the "tapirs and tadpoles" of the party, who, of course, thinking only of their own petty interests, have been plunged into consternation and despair at the prospect of any change. I will vent ure to assert that Lord Salisbury and Mr. Goschen are the only members of the present Cabinet who are behind the scenes. "The Cabinet consists of Melbourne and Palmerston. All the rest is vapor," said Mr. Disraell in 1840. People who are so silly as to attach important to the oratorical caperings of Lord Cross may well remember the remark and apply the moral to the present

> I have reason to believe the Queen has never ent tained a high opinion of the stability of the Government as at present constituted. Early in the year Her Majesty remarked "They can get through this session well enough." The Cabinet is overladen with what Sit Robert Feel described as "The Monmouth Street of former Administrations." There are also some well-in-tentioned mediocrities who are quite unequal to their places, and some square pegs in round holes. A few eather-headed party hacks and jobbers may be of the opinion that Lord Salisbury could stagger on with it is it is, but the peculiarities of the situation have not escaped the shrewd eyes of our experienced Sovereiga. Sir George Lewis justly observed that the Torics of 1815 had an immense balance of popularity arising from the successful issue of a great war, but that thef managed to spend it most completely before 1830. It is the same thing now on a smaller scale, for the present Government has stupidly contrived to muddle away all the prestige by which it was undoubtedly surrounded

PERSONAL NOTES. Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Stephen and family and Mr. George Meredith and his daughter are among the visitors to beautiful and peaceful little St. Ives this season.

Mr. Whistler made one of the number on board the Victoria during the recent trip. Whilst the Queen was reviewing, he was washing in the fleet in water colors and covering some copper plates with memoranda They will occupy a niche in the next private view. Mr. Whistler has also been journeying eastward, drawing his inspiration from nature as is his custom, parcel and notebook in hand. He was discovered the other more ing in the purileus of the Minories, sketching pictures que corners of Cloth Fair. This series of East End bits will complete Mr. Whistler's symposium of London life that he is preparing for his American audience.

MRS. POTTER'S POOR PLAY, MRS. FOTTPR'S POOR PLAY,
As Mrs. Potter improves in her acting, and she improves rapidly, she goes from bad to worse in the choice of plays. Anything like a real success with "Loyal Love" was out of the question. In the character of Inez Mrs. Potter certainly showed far greater comman of her means than in either of her former parts. 836 overacted the archness of the first scene, and in the more donate situations her voice new and then broke into falsetto while her delivery became so rapid as to be incomprehensible. Nevertheless she showed real power and feeling and even a state of self-forgetfulness which comes only with experience. She has improved varily in stage deportment, and her pronunciation, though no immaculate, is much better than it was; in short, she immaculate, is much better than it was; in short, she's throwing off the amateur and becoming an actress. As she no longer makes any great call upon public toler ance, the public is doubly to blame for treating her with intolerant rudeness. The Galety gods on Saturday eresing were shamefully noisy and discourteous, and it was greatly to Mrs. Potter's credit that she bore up so railantly against the injustice of the audience, who vested upon her the tedium inflicted upon them by the lifelest and effete form of the diama.

Edmund Yargs. and effete form of the drama.

PUSHING WORK ON THE ART MUSEUM. Mr. Weston, the architect in charge of the additional that is being made to the Metropolitan Museum of Ark told the Park Commissioners yesterday that the work of of it has now reached the roof line and the entire build-